

2. On a Second Collection of Fishes made by Mr. S. L. Hinde in the Kenya District, East Africa. By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S.

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(Plate VII.\*)

Nearly three years ago † I had the pleasure of reporting on a small collection of Fishes made by Mr. S. L. Hinde in the Mathoiya River, among which were examples of four new species. The British Museum is indebted to Mr. Hinde for a second collection made in the Kenya District, partly again in the Tana River system, partly in the wholly unexplored Nyiro River system, which takes its source in the Aberdare Range and loses itself in the Lorian Swamp. This second collection contains examples of only five species, two of which had been previously discovered by Mr. Hinde, the three others being new to Science.

1. DISCOGNATHUS HINDII, sp. n. (Plate VII. fig. 1.)

Body feebly compressed, its depth 5 to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  times in the total length. Head broader than deep, once and  $\frac{1}{3}$  to once and  $\frac{1}{2}$  as long as broad; snout rounded, projecting very strongly beyond the mouth; interorbital region flat, its width not quite half the length of the head; eye supero-lateral, not visible from below, in the middle of the length of the head, its diameter 4 (young) to 5 times in the length of the head and twice to twice and a half in the interorbital width; width of mouth about  $\frac{2}{7}$  the length of the head; upper lip well developed, fringed; lower lip forming a mental disk which is broader than long; two barbels on each side, measuring  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{2}{3}$  the diameter of the eye. Dorsal equally distant from the centre or the anterior border of the eye and from the root of the caudal; first branched ray longest, as long as the head or a little shorter. Anal II 5, first branched ray longest, about  $\frac{2}{3}$  the length of the head. Pectoral nearly as long as the head, not reaching the ventral, which is situated below the middle of the dorsal. Caudal fin deeply emarginate, as long as the head. Caudal peduncle once and  $\frac{1}{3}$  to once and  $\frac{1}{2}$  as long as deep. Scales 38-42  $\frac{5\frac{1}{2}-6\frac{1}{2}}{7\frac{1}{2}-8\frac{1}{2}}$ ,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  or 4 between the lateral line and the ventral, 16 round the caudal peduncle. Dark olive above, whitish beneath; usually a few black spots on the base of the dorsal fin; young with a more or less distinct yellowish, dark-edged bar at the root of the caudal fin.

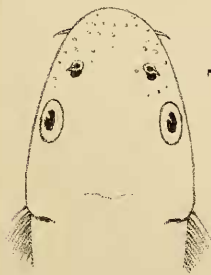
Total length 70 millimetres.

Numerous specimens from the head-waters of the Nyiro River, at an altitude of 7000 feet.

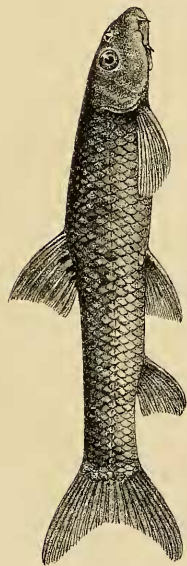
In these 'Proceedings' for 1903 (ii. p. 531) I have given a synopsis of the African species of *Discognathus*. The species now added is most nearly allied to *D. blanfordii*, which has a lower number of scales in the lateral line.

\* For explanation of the Plate, see p. 64.

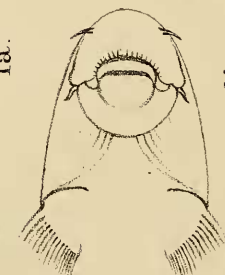
† P. Z. S. 1902, ii. p. 221.



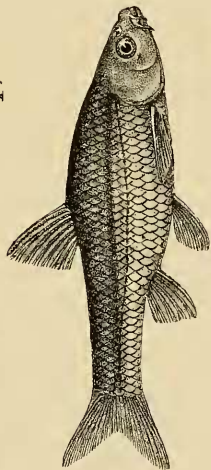
1a.



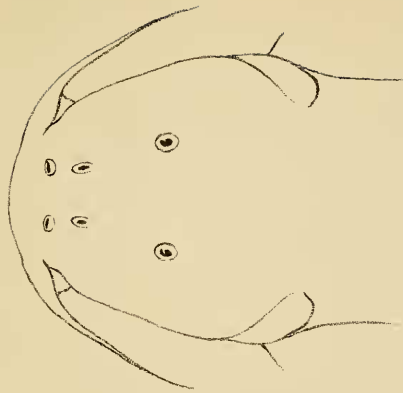
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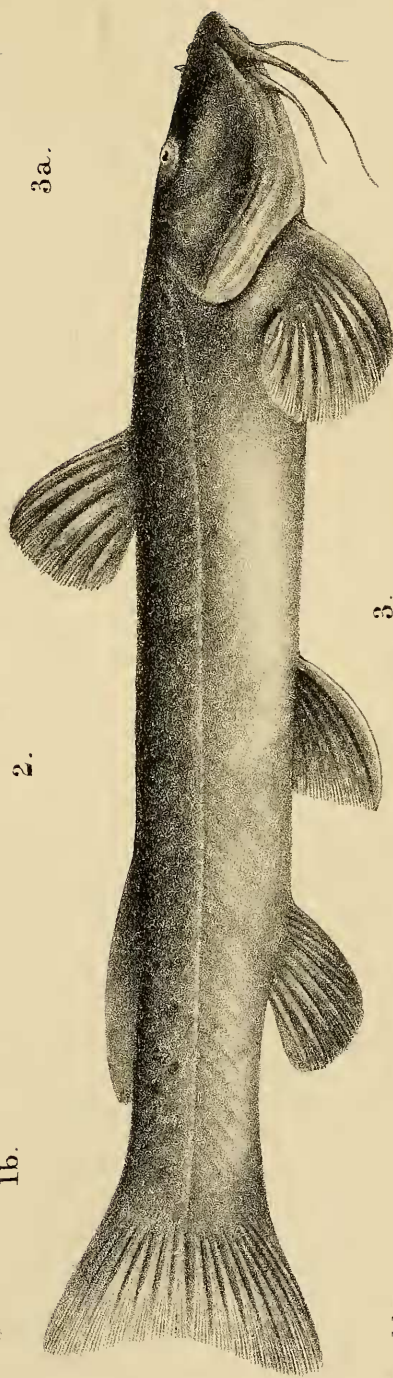
1b.



2.



3a.



3.

